## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

 (currently amended) A method for forming <u>fine</u> gate electrodes of a semiconductor device, the method comprising:

> forming a gate insulation layer over a semiconductor wafer; forming a conductive layer over the gate insulation layer;

forming a low-dielectric layer over the conductive layer;

forming a photoresist pattern whose width linewidth is equal to the exposure limit on the low-dielectric layer;

patterning the low-dielectric layer using the photoresist pattern as a mask; removing the photoresist pattern and shrinking the low-dielectric pattern, so that the shrunken low-dielectric pattern has a linewidth smaller than that of the photoresist pattern, wherein removing the photoresist pattern and shrinking the low-dielectric pattern are performed at the same time; and

forming <u>fine</u> gate electrodes by patterning the conductive layer and the gate insulation layer using the shrunken low-dielectric pattern as a mask.

2. (canceled)

3. (previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein forming the low-dielectric layer comprises:

depositing a low-dielectric layer over the conductive layer for the gate electrodes; and

soft-baking the low-dielectric layer at a predetermined temperature.

4. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein shrinking the low-dielectric pattern includes curing the low-dielectric pattern at a temperature of 400-500°C.

## 5-10. (canceled)

11. (currently amended) A method for forming <u>fine</u> gate electrodes of a semiconductor device, the method comprising:

forming a gate insulation layer over a semiconductor wafer;

forming a conductive layer over the gate insulation layer;

forming a low-dielectric layer over the conductive layer;

soft-baking the low-dielectric layer at a predetermined temperature;

forming a photoresist pattern whose width linewidth is equal to the

exposure limit on the low-dielectric layer;

patterning the low-dielectric layer using the photoresist pattern as a mask; removing the photoresist pattern;

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shrinking the low-dielectric pattern after the removal of the photoresist pattern so that the shrunken low-dielectric pattern has a linewidth smaller than that of the photoresist pattern; and

forming <u>fine</u> gate electrodes by patterning the conductive layer and the gate insulation layer using the shrunken low-dielectric pattern as a mask.

12. (previously presented) The method of claim 11, wherein forming the low-dielectric layer comprises:

depositing a low-dielectric layer over the conductive layer for the gate electrodes.

- 13. (previously presented) The method of claim 11, wherein shrinking the low-dielectric pattern includes curing the low-dielectric pattern at a temperature of 400-500°C.
- 14. (previously presented) The method of claim 11, wherein the low-dielectric layer is formed of an organic spin-on-glass layer.
- 15. (currently amended) The method of claim 14, wherein the organic spinon-glass layer comprises siloxanes or silicesquinoxanis silsesquioxanes.
- 16. (previously presented) The method of claim 11, wherein the low-dielectric layer is formed of an inorganic spin-on-glass layer.

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- 17. (currently amended) The method of claim 16, wherein the organic inorganic spin-on-glass layer comprises silicate, hydrogen silicate, or hydrogen silicesquinoxane silsesquioxanes.
- 18. (previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the low-dielectric layer is formed of an organic spin-on-glass layer.
- 19. (currently amended) The method of claim 18, wherein the organic spinon-glass layer comprises <u>siloxanis</u> or <u>silicesquinoxanis</u> <u>silsesquioxanes</u>.
- 20. (previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the low-dielectric layer is formed of an inorganic spin-on-glass layer.
- 21. (currently amended) The method of claim 20, wherein the organic inorganic spin-on-glass layer comprises silicate, hydrogen silicate, or hydrogen silicesquinoxane silsesquioxanes.